## THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

ENGLAND TO AMERICA. I bid thee hall | dear Jonathan, Thon younger brother mine, And drop, as erst I promised thee,

A true and triendly line; And with it send a fervent wish, That Britain long may be In league with thee for truth and right And holy liberty.

The quarrels in thy family. Thank God, are now passing o'er. Shall be thy slaves no more; And I with thee will ever strive To keep the flag unfurl'd-

Commerce and peace between the States, And freedom for the world !" O, may there never, never flash Along these magic lines, The words that dash a nation's hope

With lurid war's dread signs; But as the now'r of science binds Our land so close with thine So may our hearts, friend Jonathan.

In peace for aye entwine.

#### -London Athengun NEW SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH

ransatlantic Telegraphic Wires to be Laid from New York to Portugal, via Cape Charles, to the Azores, thence to Lisbon and the Continent.

This new and gigantic enterprise has been started, and is in the incipiency of its progress under the title of "The American Atlantic Cable Telegraph Company," which has already been incorporated under the act passed April 12. 1848, for the incorporation and regulation of Teiegraph Companies. The shares are placed at \$100, one hundred thousand of which form the capital stocs. Four persons may take one share among them at \$25 each. This company has been established with the aim of providing for a cheaper, more speedy, and trustworthy communication between the United States and all Europe. As the influence of the elements and the action of electricity became fully un derstood, science and art turnished the necessary means to accomplish interoceanic communication and to bring it into successiu operation. American Telegraph engineers have been remarkably successful in laying cables, in every instance where the need for their use has been experienced. The telegraph is essentially and especially an American invention; and a independent American route should be favorably received by the American public. The route elected by the "American Atlantic-Cable Tele-graph Company" is from the coast of the United States, via Cape Charles, across to the island of Bermuda, passing through the coast to the Azore Islands, commonly known as the Western Isles, and from thence direct to Lisbon, the eapital of Portugal. A map of the projected cable, which lies before us, fully explains the route and the feasibility of the plan. The cable will be laid in three sections, the first and third of which will be much the same length, and the second, crossing mid-ocean, is just double the distance of the third. In the event of any casualty, no matter how serious, to either of the sections, the other two would, as a matter of course, remain intact, whereas an entire sus pension of communication would be the result of any accident, no matter how trilling to the present Company's route from Valentia to Newfoundland. This route was suggested by Mr. W. S. Worl, the President of the Company. The success of this cable will be of great and beneficial service to the commerce of both countries, by establishing in the Atlantic Ocean two shipping stations one at the island of Bermuda and the other at the Azores, whereat the outward and homeward-bound masters of vessels will be immediately placed in direct communication with the owners, in case of any exigency arising out of accident or other perils of the sea. The question of keeping these two stations connected with the main land is a solved problem, as cables in different parts of the world are work ing a much greater distance than that which exists between New York and Bermuda, or the Azores and Lisbon. The construction of this cable will be of the most approved materials, and of perfect insulation. The Company have

this Government has addressed the following letter to the President of the Company:-"Sir:-I will cheerfally apprise his Majesty's Gevernment of your project, and do not hesi-tate in believing that every reasonable facility will be granted. DE TEIGANIEREIE MORAS.

been collecting, for the past two years, all the

necessary data and surveys, together with

so as to enable them to commence operations at

an early period. They have made application to the Congress of the United States for a grant

and other aid necessary, and have also applied to Great Britain and Portugal for grants and

rights of way. The Minister from Portugal to

charts of tides, currents, winds, soundings, etc.

The Late Rebel Major-General Martin Luther Smith. The Louisville Courier says of this gallant and

gifted soldier:-"In the old Army of Northern Virginia a silenttooking gentleman, but one whose restless eve seemed to notice every shrub and bush, wearing the stars of a general, accompanied by a tuli staff, could be seen riding along the lines. His presence seemed to create an awe as he rode along, and the most noisy even hushed. Also the staff that rode behind him were perfectly quiet. They indulged in no conversation, and no smile wreathed their lips. Like shadows they rode after a spectre. The soldiers would say,
"Who is that? 'Why that's General Smith."
"Who's General Smith?" would be the next inquiry. 'I don't know.' We have repeatedly heard these remarks as this great scien-tine man passed the lines, and never without the thought of 'What is fame?' General Martin Luther Smith was a graduate West Point, and served through the Mexican war with distinction. He had the reputation of being one of the best officers in his line in the service. He entered the Confederate service. and from that time until the close of the war, labored industriously in his duties as general and chief of engineers. It was he who selected the sites for the defenses thrown up from the Wilderness to Petersburg, it was he who selected the line for our heroes to dress upon, and night and day, with industry, genius, and perseverance, this great man labored under his distinguished chiefiain, Robert E. Lee, for the cause he leved so well. He died in Rome, Ga., only

## President, and which is now in process of construction.

a few days ago, and he goes to the grave almost unchronicled. His body was carried to Athens,

Alabama, for interment. At the time of his

death he was chief engineer of that system of

and Dalton, Ga., of which General Johnston is

railroads which is to connect Selma, Alabama,

A New Charitable Work. The wife of Mr. Gladstone has written the fol-

lowing letter to the London newspapers:-'I am anxious to tender my heartiest thanks to the kind triends who have already subscribed at this moment of great anxiety to the Temporary Home for the Children Recovering from Cholera; will you again give me your valuable help? I wish to extend the plan. Let us not be content with hait a work, but make the home a permanent one, and establish it in good air. The cases of children left orphans and unprovided for are so overwhelming that permanent provision from the present fund would be impossible: therefore I appeal to the public to support a free orphanage. The cost will be great, out not too great for our metropolis. schemes have been put forward in this trying moment, and public charity has been directed to more than one channel. Would it not be far better to concentrate these funds for one free orphanage, the foundation of which has been already laid by those kind friends who have so generously responded to my appeal?"

St. Christopher. - An enthusiastic pambhlet has been addressed to the Pope by a French prelate, ardently advocating the cause of Christopher Columbus as a worthy candidate for the honors of emonization,

Poisonous Substances in Flour. NAPOLEON II. Since the recent mediation of the Emperor of

the Freich, which has perhaps saved Austria from total annihilation, there is reason to be-

lieve that the desire of France to possess the

ashes of the young Prince who was for a few hours Napoleon II, has been acceded to by the Emperor Francis Joseph, and that the mortal remains of the King of Rome will soon be placed

beneath the dome of the Invalides, side by side with those of his illustrious father. Thus the

great Napoleon and his son, separated by destiny in life, will at last be united in death. Both died in the land or exile, and neither will have found repose upon the soil of France until after

many years' sleep far from her shores-one upon

a rock-bound island in a distant ocean, and the

other in the funeral vault of an Austrian palace.

Little is generally known in America of the last years of Napoleon II, and

born at Paris on the 20th day of March, 1811.

All the good faires seemed to have assembled around his cradle, and all appeared to predict

for him honors, riches, and power; not one intimated a doubt of his future grandeur and

lustre! But, despite the happy presages which accompanied his birth, scarcely three years after he came into the world as the heir of

Napoleon, the young Prince left France on the

2d of May, 1814, never to return during life. On arriving in the dominions of his grand-father, the Emperor of Austria, his title was

uppressed, the name he bore proscribed, every

fact in history which recalled the glory of his tather and the humiliation of his enemies was

carefully concealed from the child's knowledge,

and at seven years of age the son of Napoleon became the Duke of Reichstadt. An Imperial

decree, promulgated July 22, 1818—the 22d of July was also the date of his death—conferred

upon him the title of an Austrian duke, fixed his rank at the Court of Vienna, the arms he

was to bear, the honors to which he was to be

entitled, and the position he was to occupy as a

member of the Imperial family of Austria. No

trace of Napoleon was left, and the name itself was formally suppressed by the decree. After-

ward, as he grew up and learned what a hero

had been his father, he suddenly awoke as from a long slumber. When he read in secret the story of Napoleon's immortal cam-paigns, and comprehended the glory and power to which the genius of his father had

attained, it seemed to him that he had all

it once entered upon another world, illuminated

by the history of gigantic exploits. Then, despite those who surrounded him, despite the

incessant watch kept over nim, he determined to know all. He obtained and eagerly devoured

every work in which Napoleon's name was mentioned, and snally, when he realized how great his father had be, and what humiliations

had been heaped upon him, how he died a tor-tured prisoner, the young prince was filled with

an immense haired of those who had accom-

pushed the banished soldier's long martyrdom.

His indignation was also excited against the

decree which deprived him of the name which he justly regarded as the most glorious of those

he bore, and he immediately and resolutely sig-nified his intention to be called Napoleon. Like

his lather, he was fond of the profession of arms, but his tall, thin body could not withstand the arduous exercises to which he at-

tempted to school himself. Appointed Colonel of the Gustavus Vasa regiment, he assumed the

active command, took part in every fatiguing ceremony, in all weather; and no matter how ill he was, or how much his physicians remonstrated. His dreams were of glory. He studied the art of war in the numberless descriptions of

his tather's battles, either reading them or in

ducing others to recount them to him, with the

map of Europe beneath his eyes. He would

never consent to lie down, except when his feebleness absolutely forced him to do so. He

well knew that he must soon die, but he had

only one regret in leaving the world, and that was to have done so little to prove humself worthy to bear the name of Napoleon. I remember having often seen, in

grasping his father's sword, and lamenting

his powerlessness to wield the weapon which

had so long "made all Europe tremble." The phrase attributed to him may be apocryphal.

as regards the strict letter of the expression, but

that such were in reality his feelings cannot be doubted for an instant. His mother, a woman

whose heart seemed insensible to any ennobling

emotion, and who had not the dignity to remain the widow of Napoleon—his mother wept at his bedside, when the fatal moment drew near. "Mother! mother!" he whispered, "I am dying!" It was the 22d of July, 1832, and these were the last words of Napoleon II, expiring in a murning upon his lips, with his last

breath. Thus died the son of the great Captain,

at the age of twenty-one years. Six days after

his death, on the 28th, a post-mortem examina-

ion of the remains was made at Schonbruan.

The following is an extract of the medical report:—"The body completely emaciated; the

chest, in proportion to the body, long and nar-row; the sternum flattened; the neck wasted."

He was interred at Schonbrunn with princely

honors, and visitors to his tomb, at the present

which the following is a translation:

To the eternal memory
Of Joseph Charles Francis. Duke of Reichstadt;
Son of Napoleon, Emperor of the French,
And of Maria Louisa. Archduchess of Austria;
Born at Paris the 20th of March, 1811.

He had himself written an epitaph, which he

wished placed upon his tomb, but which was rejected. It was brief and to the purpose:—

Here lies the son of the Great Napoleou!

A Romantic Story.

WIDOW'S LOVE FOR HER COACHMAN, AND WHAT

CAME OF IT.

"About two years since a wedding took place at the office of Alderman Donaldson, and a

wealthy old gentleman named Burns-then re-

siding in Manchester, but since deceased— became the husband of a prepossessing damsel

of sweet sixteen. After enjoying the sweets of connulvial felicity for the brief space of six months the aged bridegroom died, leaving his

youthful partner the sung sum of ten thousand dollars. Being very fond of paying visits to

the rural districts, as well as to the grave of her dear departed, she frequently had recourse to the

ivery stable of Andrew Jackman for the purpose

of hiring vehicles. Here she met a young man

named Clay Crider, who was engaged by Mr.

Jackman in the capacity of a groom or driver. At the lady's own request Crider always took

charge of the team when she went out. After

a time they became intimate—then affectionate

and finally the young widow threw herself in the arms of the 'lackey,' and declared the full measure of her passion. Another marriage ceremony took place in the dingy office of

Alderman Donaldson, on the 10th day of last January, and Crider became the lawful suc-

cessor of Burns, not only in the affections of the lady, but also in the management of her

property. Everything clided smoothly with them for a time, until the father of the bride learned that Crider had left a wife and two

children in Gettysburg. After investigating the report, and being fully satisfied of its accu-

racy, he repaired to the office of Alderman Donaldson, where he preferred a charge of bigamy against the husband of his daughter. Crider became cognizant of this matter, and era he could be arrested he fled from the city.

He returned on Saturday, however, and on Monday was arrested by Officer Sarber, and on

his request, conveyed him to the home of Mrs.

Crider, No. 2, Water alley, Allegheny city. He implored her to furnish the necessary ball, but

she only laughed, and, chucking him playfully under the chin, bid him go to the Penitentiary like a man. He turned from her disgusted, and in two hours after he was consigned to the county jail to await trial."

sand five hundred and eighty-five wounded sol-

diers in the Prussian hospitals, of whom five thousand seven hundred and ninety-five were

Prussians. The remaining thirteen thousand were victims of the needle-gun.

At the end of July there were eighteen thou-

day was arrested by Officer Sarber, who, at

A Pittsburg (Pa.) paper tells the following

Died at Schonbrunn, July 22, 1832.

He was born King of Rome, He died an Austrian Colonel.

ingular story:--

lay, will see upon it a Latin inscription, of

emotion, and who had not the dignity to re-

America, an engraying representing

leen, King of Rome, Duke of Reichstadt,

present moment reems opportune give a sketch of his brief and melan-ly career. Joseph Charles Francis Napo-

RESELTS OF SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATION. At the recent session of the American Pharmacentical Association in Detroit, James J. King, of Middletown, N. Y., read a scientific paper on "Metallic lead in flour," in which some startling statements were made. He said:

"Within a radius of tive miles of Phillipsburg, N. Y., in February, March, and April last, 150 cases or sickness, presenting the same symptoms, attacked all the members of a family at the same time, and for a time baffled the efforts of physicians, and pointed strongly to lead poison. Sus picton pointed to flour. Samples were examined irst for the soluble saits of lead, and none were found; under the microscope small metallic par ticles were noticed, which being subjected to tests, all indicated lead. The flour was all from one mill of Phillipsburg. It was ascertained that three weeks previous to the occurrence of these cases the miller had filled a number of cavities in his burstone with melical lead. burr stone with melted lead, some of these cavities being quite large, requiring several ounces

of lead. The burr stones used in flouring mills are made up of ten to fourteen pieces or sections, firmly bound together, the joints being cemented with calcined plaster. They are more or less porous, and by the necessary attrition or wearing of the surface of the stone in grinding cavities are exposed, varying in capacity from a few minims to a fluid ounce or more. being filled flush with the surface of the stone the lead must have gradually worn down and fine particles become mixed with the flour; from the percentage in the sample examined, it is probable that some of the lead became detached and was ground into thin scales sufficiently minute to pass through the bolt cloth and mingle with the flour. This finely comminuted lead, submitted to the action of the carbonic acid generated during the process of termenta-tion in preparing the flour for baking, would in a great measure be converted into the carbonate, one of the most poisonors salts of lead. The knowledge of the use of lead for such purpose, and of its injurious action, caused quite general inquiries to be made as to a like use of lead in other flouring mills in the vicinity, and a per were found where more or less lead was

One object in submitting this statement is to direct attention to this heretofore unsuspected contsmination of an important article of food, and if the practice is but in part followed throughout the country, will not this hidden source of disease aid in accounting for the increased ratio of paralysis noticed by medical

List of Documents to be Preserved Under the Corner-Stone of the Douglas Monument.

The Chicago Post of the 28th ultimo says: Yesterday afternoon the Secretary of the Douglas Monument Association, Mr. Volk, re-ceived the United States gold, silver, and copper coins which it is intended to deposit in the corner-stone of the monument. The following a full list of the articles which are thus

iestined to be preserved:— Records of the Douglas Monument Associa tion; certified charter of the Douglas Monument Association; a copper plate with the names of trustees engraved thereon; pamphlet, by-laws, constitution, and appeal; diploma of membership; blank circulars, agents' credentials, etc., of the association; medallions of Douglas, with date of the laying of the stone; photograph of the monument; likeness of Douglas on porcelain, together with a photograph; Sheehan's Lite of Douglas to 1858; last speeches of the great statesman before the Illinois Legis-lature and in the wigwam; his funeral ceremonies in 1861; obituary addresses in the Senate and House of Representatives; eulogy before the University; miscellaneous documents relating to Douglas; United States medals and coins—gold, silver, and copper; specimens of paper money; copy of Douglas' deed of land to the University of Chicago; copy of each of the daily city papers; copy of Harper's Weekly, with the monument illustrated; first and last copies of the catalogue of the University; Douglas' ancestral record; statistics of the Chamber of Commerce of Chicago; first and last Directories of Chicago; copies of the catalogues of the art exhibitions in Chicago in 1859, 1863, and 1865; charter of the Chicago Historical Society, and an autograph letter of occased.

The Origin of Relishes.—Garlic came from Sicily, where, for my part, I wish it had staid. Beans blossomed first within sight of embryo mummies, in the land of the Sphynx; and the egg-plant first laid its glossy treasures under an Alricar sun, and Southern Europe gave us the aruchoke and the beet. To Persia we stand indebted for peaches, walnuts, mulberries, and a score of every-day luxuries and necessities; to Arabia we owe the cultivation of spinage; and to Southern Europe we must bow in tearful gratitude for the horse-radish. At Siberia the the victims of modern intemperance may shake their gory locks forever-for from that cold, unsocial land came rye, the father of that great are-water river which has floated so many jolly souls on its treacherous tides, and enguifed so much of humanity's treasure. The chestnut dear to squircels and young America, first dropped its burrs on Italian soil. Whoever dreams, while enjoying his "Bergamotte," his "Flemish Beauty." or his "Jargonelle," that the first pearblossoms opened within sight of the Pyramids and what fair echool-girl of the pickle-eating tribe dreams of thanking the East Indies for be cucumbers? Parsley, that prettiest of all pretty greens, taking so naturally tolour American so that it seems quite to the manor born, is only a sojourner among us. Its native home is Sar-dinia, or rather, there it first secured an acquaintanceship with civilized man. Onions, too, are only naturalized foreigners in America. I had hoped that in poetic justice research would prove this pathetic bulb to have sprung from the land of Niobe: but, no; Egypt stretches torth her withered hand, and claims the onion as her own! Maize and potatoes, thank heaven! can mock us with no foreign pedigrees. They are ours—ours to command, to have, and to hold, from time's beginning to its ending, though England and Ireland bluster over "corn" and "praties" till they are hourse,

PRESERVING CANS AND JARS.



KLINE'S MASON'S, LYMAN'S, PATENT AIR-TIGHT SELF-SEALING

FRUIT JARS. All the above Jars we offer to our customers and the public generally, with entire confidence, at tao LOWEST

Market Price. A. J. WEIDENER,

1 1m No. 38 S. SECOND Street, Philadelphia. S. FISHER'S PATENT

SELF-SEALING PRESERVING CAN.

This celebrated Can has been used by thousands for the last five years, and all who have tried it speak in the highest terms of its superior merits. We venture to assert that it is more re-table, more convenient, and possesses more practical merit, than any other Can in use. It is scaled and unscaled with the greatest case, a merit of which it particularly bossts. All Cans warranted that are put up according to directions. For sale by the manufacturer, at his old Stand. J. S. McMURTRIE, No. See CPRING GAEDEN Street, Fhiladelphia. 820 imo

TOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Off Lamba: it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant Also saves one-third the off Call and see them they cost but len cents. No. 203 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to and part of the United States, in receipt of 27 cents 3 19

DANCING ACADEMIES.

D. L. CARPENTER & SON'S DANCING NO. 225 ARCH STREET.
D. L. Carpenter. the well-knows and experienced Master of Dancing and Calisthenies, respectfully informs Parents and Young Ladies and Gentlemen that his Academy for Private Tuition will reopen for the reception of Scholars on SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 1, 1866, for the Fall Winter, and Spling.

Every attention, as heretoider, will be paid to advance his reholars in every particular, and he can be seen punctually at his rooms, No. 625 ARCH Street, daily and nightly. CARPENTER & SON'S DANCING

Every attention as heretoire, will be paid to navance his 'cholars in every particular, and he can be seen punctually at his rooms, Ne. 65 ARCH Street, daily and nightly, and in the seen punctually at his rooms, Ne. 65 ARCH Street, daily and nightly.

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY AFTER-NO. NO. NS.

FOR YOUNG MISSES AND MASTERS.

TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY AFTER-NO. NS.

EVENINGS FOR GENTLE MEN.

TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY EVEN-INGS.

PRIVATE EVENINGS FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY EVEN INGS.

DIRECT PRIVATE TUITION given in classes or single lessons every morning.

Terms etc. made known at D. L. Carpenter & Son's Academy.

D. L. Carpenter & Son will give their attention to all the latest fashlonable dances of the season.

All Calops. Waltzes, Hops. etc., and the many different diffales of the GERMAN COTILLION to the pether, he will tench as usual all round dances and Candrilles, and, in fact, any dance that may be rejucted. Scholars can commence at any time curring the tall and winter seasons.

PRIVATE COTILLION SOIREES

Will be given to scholars and ricends at his Booms this season, as well as a course of Evening Subscription

will be given to scholars and triends at his Booms this sesson, as well as a course of Evening Subscription Sotrees at the Musical Fund Hall, and a grand Massue Subscription Hail in February; also, his Twenty-second Annual Floral Ball will be given at the Academy of Ausic this season Information will be given on application to D. L. Carpenter.

Tickets are ready at his rooms for his Opening Soirce. CONSTANTINE LPONIDAS CARPENTER. D. L. CARPENTER.

B. 27 3m No. 625 ARCH Street.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

# FRENCH STEAM SCOURING

ESTABLISHMENT, No. 510 RACE Street.

We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Securing Establishment the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, an Children's Garments to their original states, withou injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may layor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and flushed without being taken apart, whether the color is genuine or not.

or not. Closks and Mantilias. Curtains, Table Covers. Carpets. Velvet Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc. cleaned and remished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfect on without higher to the stuff. Also Fings and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without counting the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.

### ALBEDYLL & MARX,

No. 510 RACE Street. 12 mtls THE NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING

ESTABLISHMENT.
STATEN ISLAND,
No. 40 North EIGHTH Street (West side), Also known as the
STATEN ISLAND DYEING ESTABLISHMENT,
Being the LARGEST in the UNITED STATES and
THIRTY YEARS OLDER than any other on STATEN
ISLAND. Is prepared, with the most improved and
extensive Machinery (to which they are making con-

extensive Machinery to which they are making constant additions). to
DYE, CLEANSE, AND FINISH
every variety of GOODS AND GARMENTS, in a manner UNEQUALLED in this country
No. 40 North EI HTH Street Philadelphia.
No. 98 DUANE Street, New York.
No. 752 BROADWAY New York.
No. 156 PIERREPONT Street, Brooklyn.
J. T. YOUNG, Secretary.
827 mwf2in

### SADDLES AND HARNESS.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST SADDLE AND HARNESS

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.

> LACEY, MEEKER & CO., RETAIL HOUSE,

No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET, WHOLESALE HOUSE,

No. 630 MARKET STREET,

OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE: SADDLES, 200 styles, 2000 qualities. HARNESS from \$15 to \$500 per set. Mountings, Bridles, Bits, Whips, Blankets, Comb Brushes, Robes, Government Harness, Plough Bridles, Hog Collars, Padded Hames, Wood Stirrups, Travelling Bags, Trunks and Vallses, Lunch Basacts, Chamols, Blacking, Boots, etc.

We call the attention of merchants visiting this market, also the city retail trade, to our large, cheap and varied stock. LACEY, MEEKER & CO.

## HARNES S.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HAR-NESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HAR-NESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS etc. bought at the recent Government sales-to be sold at a great sacrifice. Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of

SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE. WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS, Dr. 114 MARKET Street,

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

# CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY

No. 225 North THIRD Street.

It anything was wanted to prove the absolute parity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it There is no sicoholic stimulant known commanding such ecomomendation to one such high sources:

Philadelphia, September 9, 1888.

We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GEOVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as ITEL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious in gredient of the whiskies in general use.

gredient of the whiskies in general use.

BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAO,

Analytical Chemists NEW TORK, September 3, 1858,

I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GHOLE
WHISKY received from Mr Charles Wharton, Jr., I
Phinadelphia: and having carculity tessed it, I am
pleased to state that it is entirely free from folsonou
on the Chinos substances. It is an unusually pur
and fine c. v. red quality of whisky.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,

Analytical Chemis Bosrox, March 7,1859 I have made a chemical analysis of commercial sam
ples of CHESNUT GEOVE WHISKY, which provests
be tree from the heavy Fusil Olis, and perfectly pure an
unstall terated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derive
from the grain used in manufacturing it.

Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.

State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.

For sale by barrei, demijohn, or bottle at No. 225 North THIRD Street. Philadelphia.

M. NATHANS & SONS IMPORTERS

BRANDIES, WINES, GINS Etc. Etc. No. 19 North FRONT Street.

PHILADELPHIA. MOSES NATHANS, HORACE A. NATHANS, GRLANDO D. NATHANS.

ANDSCAPE DRAWING CARDS, A BEAUtiful seties of views, fifteen in number, designed
for the instruction of Juvenile artists. Price, 15 cents a
mackage. With the EVENING TELEGRAPH. NEW
YORK CLIPPER etc., will be found on sale at the
NEWS STAND.
B. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE
COMPANY,
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF
PENNSYLVANIA, 1855.
OFFICE, S. Z. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT
STREETS, PHILADELPHIA
ON VESSELS,
CARGO,
FREIGHT,
To all parts of e orid.

On Goods by River Cana. Lake and tall parts of the Union
FIRE INSURANCES d Carriage to

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November I. 1865.

\$100,000 United States 5 per cent oan 71...\$35 000 00
120,000 7 3 10 per cent loan 54,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. 25.600 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. 53,250-00 7.130 143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Rail-road Company. 8,580-90 5.000 100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company 3,250 00 40,000 Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call. 40,000-90 10,000 State of Tennessee Five Fer Cent Loan. 18,900-90

2,910 0

\$1,253 630 18

Thomas C. Hand,
John C. Davis,
Edmund A. Souder,
Theophilius Paulding,
John R. Penrose,
James Traquair,
Henry C. Daluet, Jr.,
James C. Band,
William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,
George C. Leiper,
Bugh Craig,
Bobert Burton,
John D. Taylor,
THOMAS C. PALD, President,
JGHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. Thomas C. Hand,
John C. Davis,
Łdmund A. Souder,
Theophius Faulding,
John R. Fenrose,
James Traquair,
Henry C. Daliett, Jr.,
James C. Hand,
William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,
George C. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,
Robeit Burton,
John D. Tarlor,

#### NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 133 South FOURTH Street

PHILADELPHIA.

A musil Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from \$10 to \$10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of \$3500. PHILADELPHIA. Short times Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 1, or 19 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of \$3000, or giving \$16 per week it disabled to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, rhisadelphia or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

Neneral Office, of or any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President,
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary,
JORN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.

1 IRECTORS.

L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company M. Baird of M. Baldwin & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Paimer, Cashier of Commorcial Bank Bichard Wood, No. 369 Market street,
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street,
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.

H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
Enoch Eewis, late Gen. Supt's Penna R. R. Co.
George Martin, No. 322 Chesnut street 13 10m

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY. OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, \$200,000.

This company continues to write on Fire Reas only its capital, with a good surplu, is sately invested. Lesses by fire nave been promptly paid, and more than \$500,000 Disbursed on this account within the past few years.
For the present the office of this company will remain at

No. 415 WALNUT STREET, BUILDING N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS. Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons a such rates as are consistent with safety.

THOMAS CRAVEN.

FURMAN BBEPPARD,
JOHN SUPPLEE.
JOHN W. CLAGHORN,
SILAS YERKES, JR.,
ALFRED S. GILLETT
N. S. LAWRENCE.
CHARLES J. DUPOND
HENRY F. KENNEY,
JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D.
ALFRED S. GILLETT V. President and Treasurer.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary.

1195

1829-CHARTER PERPETUAL FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

PHILADELPHIA.

Assets on January 1, 1866. \$2,506,851'96.

UBSETTLED CLAIMS, INCOME FOR 1866 \$11.467.53. LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER \$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. Charles N Bancker,
Toblas Wagner,
Samuel Grant,
George W Richards,
Isaac Lea,
CHARLES N, BANCKER, President,
EDWARD C DALE, Vice-President,
JAS, W. MCALLISTER, Secretary protem. 23t12 Charles N Bancker, Toblas Wagner, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea,

THE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—tharter Perpetual—No. 519 Walnu! Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, faverably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

terms.
Teeir Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most care at manner, which enshes them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

Daniel Smith, Jr., John Devereux,
Alexander Benson, Thomas Smith,
isaac Hazlehurs, Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins, Daniel Haddeck Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3305 THENIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHI

DHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY
LADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLA D INSURANCE
this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on
liberal erms on kuildings, merchandise, numiture, etc.,
nor limited periods, and permaiently on buildings, by
deposit of premium.
The Company Las been in active operation for more
than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have bee)
promptly adjusted and paid.

Directors.

John L. Hodge,
Lawrence Lawis, Jr.,

John L. Hodge,
M. B. Mahoney,
John T. Lewis,
William B. Grant,
Hobert W. Leaming,
D. Clark Wharton,
Samue IWilcox
JOHN R. David Lewis, Jr.,
David Lewis, Benjamin Etting,
Thomas H. Powers,
A. R. McHeury,
Edmond Charillon,
Louis C. Nortis

INSURANCE COMPANIES. TIVERPOOL AND LONDON

AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital and Assets, \$16,000,000. Invested in United States, \$1,500,000. Total Premiums Received by the

Company in 1865, \$4,947,175. Total Losses Paid in 1865, \$4,018,250. All Losses promptly adjusted without reference to ATWOOD SMITH,

General Agent for Pennsylvania

OFFICE: No. 6 Merchants' Exchange,

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY
OF PHILADELPBIA
No. Ill South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3c MONTH, 23d., 1865.
UAPITAL, \$190 000, PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 18, or 58 year Premiums, Non-foresture.
Endowments, payable at a naure age, or on prior decease, by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both classes Non-foriciture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Fo icles. Children's kndowments
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Ca, Ital, will divice the entire profits of the Like business among its Policy holders.
Moneys received at Interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator. Assignee or Gaurdian, and in other fiduciary capacities under appointment of any Court of this Componwealth or of any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, BICHARD CADBURY.

Sons, or bodies politic or corporate.

BIRCETORS.

SAMUEL R'SHIPLEY, BICHARD CADBURY, BICHARD WOOD, WM. C. LONGSTRETH, CHARLES F COFFIN.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, BOWLAND PARRY, President, THOMAS WISTAR M. D., J. B. TOWNSEND.

TETS Medica Examiner, Legal Adviser.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.. MANUFACTURERS OF Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords Twines, Etc.,

No. 23 North WATER street, and No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue, FDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WFAVES, CONEAD F CLOTHER. 216

912 ARCH STREET. — GAS FIXTURES, -VANKILK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their pirinds, and the public generally, to their listing and elegant assortment of Gas FIXTURES. large and elegart assortment of Gass Fixtures.
Chandellers, and iOhnamental Bronze
Warfs. These wishing handsome and thereughly
made Goods, at very reasonable prices will find it to
their advantage to live us a call before purchasing elsewhere. where. N. E.—Solled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.

VANKIRK & CO

GEORGE PLOWMAN. CARPENTER AND BUILDER.

No. 232 CARTER Street And No. 141 DOCK Street.

Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attende

ORNE XCHANGE

BAG MANUFACTORY.

JOHNT. BAILEY & O

RENOVED TO

N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,

Paladaiphia,

DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING

Of every description, for

Grain, Flour, Salt, Super Phosphate of Lime, BoneDust, Rtc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS canstantly on hand,

2225 J

Also, WOOL SACKS.

James Cascaden.

A LEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO. PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS. No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,

NO 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA. ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAN G. ELIJAN G. CATTELL

COTTON AND FLAX
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-Cover Duck, Also
Paper Manutacturers' Drier Felts, from one to sever
feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co.,
No. 192 JONES' Alley. No luz JONES' Alley.

WILLIAM S. GRANT, COMMISSION MERCHANT, S. BELAWARE AND Philadelphia. Dupont's Gunpowder, Relined Nitro, Charcoai, Etc.
W. Baker & Co 's Chocolate, Cocoa, and Bromn.
Crocker & Co 's Xellow Metal Sheathing, Boits, and Nails

## SHIPPING.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg. Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

beerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, \$40, currency. Tickets can be bound here by persons sending for their triends.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.

No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philada.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELdelpha Steam Propeller Comsany Destatch Swiftsure Lines, via Decaware and Raritan Canad,
leaving dary at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all
Northern and Eastern lines,
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating
terms, apply to
VIII.IAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16
No. 1328 DELAWARE avenue

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS,—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGIOM of the Dock that he is prepared with increases facilities to accommodate those having vesses to be raised or repaired and being a practical ship-carpenter and cauther, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repaire.

Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent alcialite Composition" for Copper Paint for the preservation of vessels bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to surnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT.

Kensungton screw Dock,

114 DELAWARE Avenue, above La CREL Street. STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT DEEP SAND-JOINT

HOT-AIR FURNACE. RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

ALSO, PHIEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS. FOR BALE BY CHARLES WILLIAMS,

No. 1182 MARKET STREET, 5 10 5

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER. OR FEROPEAN RANGE, for ramilies, hotels, or public institutions in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also Phi adelphia Ranges, Hor-air Furnaces, Fortable Heaters, Lowdown Grates Fireboard Stoves, Bata Boilers, Stowhole Plates, Broilers, Cooking Stoves, Cooking Sto